



NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,846.

The Newport Mercury

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with but a few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is the only weekly newspaper in the Union with interwoven political, State, local and general news, well selected advertising and valuable 'farmers' and household departments. Reading so many households this and other States, the liveliest sympathy to advertising, it is very popular with publication. Price, \$200 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be had at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special arrangements can be made by addressing the publisher.

THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Capital to be Increased and Road Extended—Excellent Business Showing—Nearly 300,000 Passengers in Five Months.

The stockholders of the Newport Street Railroad Company held their annual meeting Tuesday afternoon at the office of Messrs. J. T. Burdick & Co., corner Spring and Franklin streets. President Titus presided and his first annual report, showing the amount of property held by the company, its condition, etc., and expressing satisfaction and pleasure at the past record and the future prospects of the road, was listened to with interest, as was also that of Treasurer Burdick, giving a detailed statement of the company's finances.

The company began its business in August last, running its first car on the Glass-town, or Beach line Aug. 7, and the first car on the Broadway line Aug. 23, and up to Jan. 1, 1890, the total number of passengers carried on the two lines was 297,926, as follows: 157,811 on the Broadway line alone, 123,515 on the Beach line alone, and 31,370 "transfers," covering both lines.

For a new street railroad, for which it was chartered, and is still claimed by many, there was no public demand and that its establishment would be a positive detriment, these figures show a surprising amount of business for the first five months of the road's existence. At o'clock the body was marched in under command of Sir John H. Welder, Captain General. Entertained Commander Cotton was then received and afterwards the officers of the Grand Commander. The officers were then installed by the Deputy Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, assisted by Eminence Sir Robert S. Franklin, as acting Grand Warden, and Rev. J. B. Murray, D. D., as acting Grand Prelate. After the installation, the acting Grand Prelate read a brief and interesting history of the Commandery. Major Coggeshall, who was present, made a few interesting and complimentary remarks. The music was one of the important features of the evening, and was warmly applauded by the large audience. The vocal music was rendered by the Congregational quartette, consisting of Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Seabury and Mr. Smith, with Prof. Lyon as accompanist. The instrumental music was furnished by the Newport Orchestra, Prof. Matthews leader.

After the installation and other exercises were over the floor was cleared and dancing was in order, which was enjoyed by all present. Refreshments were served during the evening. The various committees attended faithfully to their duties, and all aided in making the evening's entertainment a complete and gratifying success.

Mr. G. W. Holloway, the enterprising and liberal photographer has an advertisement in another column which will prove of interest to every person who has a relative or friend over 50 years old, as it every person of that age or older is entitled to sit for a cabinet picture free. As a photo-artist Holloway has no superior, and any picture taken by him is sure to be first-class in every particular.

Mr. Walter D. Watson, whose painful and, as it proved, fatal accident in Providence last Sunday was such a shock to his many friends and relatives in this vicinity, died Wednesday night in the family grounds at Jamestown. His remains will be interred today in the family grounds at Jamestown. Mr. Watson was 12 years of age and a widow and three children survive him. He was a brother of Postmaster D. C. Watson of Jamestown.

Mr. Stephen Stedman, for several years assistant editor of the Mercury, spent Saturday and Sunday last with Newport friends. Mr. Stedman has been located in Syracuse, N. Y., for the past seven years and is at present editor and proprietor of the Syracuse Express, and one of the editors of the Syracuse Daily Herald.

Rev. John G. Duran, who has had charge of St. Columba church on the East shore in Middletown, for the past year or two will sail for Europe today to be gone some eight or nine months.

He will resign his charge at St. Columba and Rev. Arthur Rogers, son of Gen. Horatio Rogers of Providence, will take his place.

High Chief Ranger Meegan of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, has appointed James B. Edward of this city deputy high chief ranger for County Rhode Island, No. 328, and William H. Young, deputy high chief ranger for County Woonsocket, No. 327.

The Board of Health succeeded in getting a quorum Monday by meeting at the residence of one of the members and Mr. Parsons S. Knoll was nominated for executive officer, which nomination was confirmed by the City Council the following evening without a dissenting voice.

The Craftsmen's Club held the last of its series of socials at Masonic Hall Wednesday evening. Dancing was kept up considerably later than on previous nights, and, if possible, the entertainment was made more enjoyable.

Mr. Stephen H. Norton, who has been confined to his residence for the past month by illness, is again able to attend to his duties at the National Exchange and Union Savings Banks.

New Tug Aquidneck.

Annual Meeting.

Last Thursday evening the 12th annual meeting of the Newport Young Men's Christian Association was held in Association Hall, Vice President Franklin presiding, and the following committees reported in their respective order:

For the Board of Directors Chairman G. B. Reynolds reported 5 meetings held with an average attendance of 100. The year's work was reviewed, and found to be in an excellent condition.

The thanks of the Board was extended to the executive officers for their earnest endeavors.

In all lines of work, there has been a decided increase, and the new year begins under favorable circumstances.

The Treasurer's report showed \$171,40 received; \$45,572 expended,

leaving a balance of \$265,41.

There are \$52,50 pledged and still due.

From \$1,200 to \$1,000 are needed to carry on the work for the present year.

There are \$200 deposited for a Building Fund.

The Finance Committee have raised by subscription \$2,310.07 for current expenses.

\$1,500 has been received toward the work for the present year, and the needed \$1,200 or \$1,400 will probably be secured in January and sustains the membership.

The report of the Religious Work Committee, presented by Chairman W. B. Franklin, contained the following figures:

32 Sunday morning prayer meetings

with an average attendance of 13;

52 six o'clock Sunday evening meetings

with an average attendance of 61;

Average attendance at Bible Class, 7;

Bible, Port Adams, 9; Open air meetings, 150; Special meetings in November, 28; Professed conversions, 6; Requests for prayer, 5; Joined church, 1.

The committee desire that in the future more money be expended for religious work and that this department receive stronger support from the church members.

Mr. A. W. Luther reported for the membership committee, showing a total membership in the association of 355, divided into the following classes:

active, 302; associate, 49; unclassified, 12.

The gymnasium numbers 140, and the ladies' class 16.

There are 119 new members and 231 renewals, with a total membership, Jan. 1, 1890, of 355, a gain of 40 for the year.

The Reception committee's report was read by Chairman Remington Ward, and contained a full account of the social work for the past year.

Five receptions and socials have been held, together with a course of three lectures to members and friends.

At these gatherings the attendance has been large and the results encouraging.

For the Gymnasium committee, Dr. G. F. Parker, the chairman, presented a report in which the work of the physical department was commended.

The total membership, including all classes, is 156—a large increase over last year, and the largest membership ever secured in this department.

The instructor and members by their interest and energetic endeavors have made this record possible.

Mr. Samuel W. Marsh, chairman of the Library committee, read the first annual report for that department.

It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting the association had no library.

During the year 867 volumes have been presented and 500 volumes are now catalogued.

From Nov. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1890, 82 books have been issued to members.

In the reading room 35 newspapers, periodicals, etc., are on file.

A report of the entertainment committee, written by Mr. C. H. Thurston, chairman, showed a course of nine entertainments given the past year.

No definite statement of the receipts for the course of 1889 and 1890 can as yet be given, as the course is not completed.

The committee thinks that a stronger support from the members might have been given to sustain this excellent course.

The Boarding House and Employment committee reported through chairman M. E. Bennett that 11 boarding places had been secured, and 2 situations filled.

Messrs. A. C. Titus, Anthony S. Sherman, T. T. Pitman, Eugene Griffin and J. Truman Burdick were elected a board of directors for the ensuing year, and this board subsequently organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—A. C. Titus;

Secretary and Treasurer—J. Truman Burdick.

The G. A. R. Fair.

The arrangements for the Fair of the Lawton Post for the monument fund, to be held in Masonic Temple next week, are nearly completed, and every thing now points to a successful termination.

The committee has experienced much inconvenience in account of the grippe, but have matured their plans more by consultation than by meeting.

The business portion of our community are taking a general interest in its success demonstrated by the large list of liberal donations which have been published. In addition to those published, there is a very large list of unpubl. gifts which have been obtained by those having charge of the different departments, and which at this time cannot well be reported.

Gov. Ladd will open the fair formally Monday evening and it is expected that distinguished guests will be present each evening during the week.

It now remains for the citizens of Newport to take that interest which the cause deserves, and this fair will be one of the most successful ever held in this city. It is now nearly four years since the Monument Committee began their work of raising this fund and they have met with much to discourage them, but more to prompt them to push forward, and they feel now that they stand upon the summit from which they can see the end they seek. Citizens of Newport, rally to their support, remember that these men we are asking for themselves, but for those who in the dark hour of the nation's peril, risked all, and did dare and did for that nation. Remember what was promised to us "to do and keep that promise now." For what he was, and all he did, remember him to-day. Go up to the fair, interest your relatives, and they will be prompt to push forward, and they feel now that they stand upon the summit from which they can see the end they seek. 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Sheffield Unseated.

The House of Representatives yesterday, after another protracted discussion, voted to unseat Mr. John G. Sheffield, Jr., the representative from New Hampshire, by a vote of 30 to 27.

February, the last month which can be expected to provide an ice harvest, has arrived, but with little or no encouragement.

The Democrats in the Ohio State Senate have ousted the Republican Lieutenant Governor-elect and seated his Democratic competitor.

Speaker Reed is still master of the situation. He evidently knows his business and does not propose to be bulldozed by the southern brigadiers.

Riddleberger has joined the great majority. He was for many years before the public; but if he had retired to private life before he entered the United States Senate, he would have left a fairer name behind him. Conviviality may be a good servant, but it is assuredly a bad master, and the erratic Virginian found this out to his sorrow.

Secretary Tracy's plan of building the new navy includes some forty battle ships, ten of them to be of the first class, and nearly two hundred other vessels, giving a total of 227 ships, the cost of which will be \$350,000,000. Evidently the Secretary wishes to create a monument for himself and build a navy during his term which shall rival that of England.

The Providence Telegram says editorially: "It is considered quite the regular thing by Republican politicians to buy up yearly the seat for New Hampshire." As Mr. John G. Sheffield, Jr., is the first Republican who has represented that town for eighteen years, perhaps it may occur to the readers of that sheet that the Telegram has used a little Democratic license with the truth in making the above statement.

According to the Democratic Boston Globe the great leader of the Rhode Island Democracy, "General" John M. Brennan, is afraid that somebody is going to assassinate him or do something else. Hence according to that same truthful authority he has bought himself a "double acting revolver," which probably is loaded with liquid powder, a double barrelled shot gun, and he sleeps with a "big bulldog warranted to kill." The "General" is a valiant soldier.

Our state legislators, as usual during the first weeks of the session, are taking things easily. Monday they did nothing because there was no quorum. Tuesday they did about the same. Wednesday the house girded itself for a mighty struggle on the Block Island case lead by the doughty "General" from the tenth ward of Providence. The members became so exhausted after listening to Brennan's harangue that they could not attend on Thursday, and the house adjourned for lack of a quorum.

In the first Arkansas congressional triet last fall they had ballot boxes which had an opening in the lid, had a flange with a cap on the top, and it was so arranged that the election officer could either drop a ballot into the box, or could shove it through an opening at the bottom of the flange so that it would fall outside the box. Of course no candidate to whom he was hostile could get any more votes than he chose. Twenty-five such boxes were made to the order of the Democratic sheriff in Caledon county. And yet the opposition party in the house is battling to keep men in office that were declared elected by such manuveries.

The Democrats of this state are trying to hedge on the ballot reform law. They claim that the bill is a Republican measure. The Republicans are willing to take the credit for the measure, but if we remember rightly when the bill was under discussion last year the renowned "General" Brennan, Hugh Carroll and other of the Democratic leaders were shouting its praises and claiming that the Republicans did not dare pass it. Then came the Democratic Union Pure organ, the Telegram, with its columns day after day teeming with praise of the bill, and with challenges to the Republicans to support it.

John Kendrick, of Providence, well known as a manufacturer of iron hardware, died early Saturday morning last, aged 72 years. He was of English descent, and was a native of Winchester, N. H. He went to Worcester in 1813, ran a branch in the city for a few years, and established his main factory in Providence in 1831. He has served several years in the common council, was one of the most prominent laymen of the Methodist denomination in New England, and has been officially connected with East Greenwich Academy and Boston University. He was one of the organizers of the Providence Y. M. C. A., and for two years served as its president.

The Queen of Greece while driving in an open carriage through the streets of Athens, narrowly escaped death owing to the snapping of an electric-light wire, which fell upon and twined about her. She was extricated, unharmed, owing to the fact that the current was not turned on. A few moments later, however, the current was in full play. Ancient Athens was spared a painful catastrophe.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the winter wheat crop in Kansas is in splendid condition and that the outlook for an enormous crop was never more flattering than at present. The estimated acreage is about twenty per cent. greater than last year, and the report says the crop will amount to about 15,000,000 bushels.

The Baltimore saloon men and the prelitionists appear to be working together to defeat the high license law in the legislature. This is indeed a strange condition of affairs. But we have never yet believed that the high license bill would become a law. The majority is so weak that it must be responsible to the country for its acts.

Our Foreign Trade.

The receipt, since our last, of the official statement of Foreign Commerce, for the month of December, enables us to present a showing of our commerce with foreign nations, for the calendar year 1889. The expectations we announced last month have been realized and the balance of trade is again largely in favor of the United States. We follow our usual form of compilation:

MERCHANDISE.		1888.		1889.	
Exports.	Imports.	\$2,212,922.	5,621,751.	\$2,711,392.	5,011,471
Excess of exports.	Excess of imports.	-\$509,770.	-\$39,559.	\$43,750.	-\$2,541

Thus we find that whereas on the twelve months of 1888 the balance against us, in the exchange of merchandise, was nearly thirty-four million dollars value, the balance *in our favor* in 1889 was close upon fifty-seven millions dollars value.

GOLD AND SILVER.

We find the movement of the precious metals in the same period to have been:

GOLD-EXPORTS.		Imports.		SILVER-EXPORTS.		Imports.	
\$59,993,130.	-\$11,995,721.	\$8,959,285.	-\$1,000,000.	\$10,629,121.	-\$2,253,362.	\$10,629,121.	-\$2,253,362.
Loss of gold.				Loss of silver.			

Together the loss is \$76,455,371. But as we have several times observed, the amount of silver shipped in excess of that received may properly be added to the balance of our merchandise account.

The balance of trade in our favor thus appears:

Merchandise.		\$57,490,000.		Silver.		\$57,490,000.	

Say *sixty-seven* millions dollars in 1889—which is seven millions in excess of the figures we named in our issue of January 4th last past.

We suppose that this is about the sum (70 millions) expended by our tourists last year. As our crops are not yet wholly shipped, the tide is still in our favor and gold must soon come this way. Certainly our bankers have large sums to their credit abroad which can be summoned home at any hour.

We have waited with some interest to hear from our wise contemporaries of our own and of the metropolitan press, to hear *how* those large sums of British gold have arrived in our country for purchase of industries.

British capital can only reach us by shipment of something, merchandise, ideas, or gold. *Re-arrival* of British capital already here in our railroad securities is not a new investment. Investments of the earnings on the stock or of the interest on the banks held for foreign account may be so considered. But this would not "fill the bill" for the fabulous sums of which we hear.

We ask again *how* have they gotten here. In our opinion they are of "such stuff as dreams are made on." The present condition of the Bank of England is not favorable to British investments away from home. The average English rate of interest is now higher than our own.

The following for the Democratic New York Times is good advice to the South: Whatever temporary success might attend Senator Butler's plan for the deportation of the blacks, we are convinced that the scheme is extremely unreasonable and could not be made effective except at the cost of irreparable injury to the South, but we are equally convinced that the idea that the negro vote can be indefinitely repressed must be abandoned or the injury to the South therefore will be as great as that from deportation, and probably much greater.

The problem before the respective whites of the South is how to divide the negro vote, and no other. If they cannot do that they will, in common with the blacks, suffer much, and the whole nation, in less degree, will suffer also. It cannot be done easily at once. It is a complex problem, and will require all the patience and time that exist. Thompson referred to in his recent interview. But it is not a problem impossible of solution, and the future of the South depends very largely upon it.

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A contest has been going on in the National House of Representatives for the past three days as to whether the majority or minority of that body shall rule. Thanks to the wisdom of the Speaker and the support rendered him by such able men as Representatives McKinley and Butterworth, it seems to be practically settled that the majority are to run the house. The attempt of the minority when present in a body, but refusing to vote, to claim that they were constructively absent and hence no quorum is present, was certainly revolutionary, as it would put a stop to all legislation, and would compel the suspension of all business at any time. All would seem to be on the side of the majority, and for the best interests of the country it is to be hoped that there will be no backward steps taken in the legislature. This is indeed a strange condition of affairs. But we have never yet believed that the high license bill would become a law. The majority is so weak that they must be responsible to the country for its acts.

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Musings.

Upon receiving a gift of three tiles showing exterior and interior views of Trinity church, *Home of the Living and not of the Dead*, I have known this sacred font, the tower, the clock, the ancient bell, the steeple, crown, and gilded vase. I have known these landmarks well, and on them pictured these tiles. The thing familiar, once, to me.

These graves with stones old and gray, the graves and the slabs of slate, the stones of the cemetery of the dead, the graves, unchanged, of the dead.

I have asked the clerk of the house for these papers, offering to pay expenses of copying, but I was told by Clerk Granger that Mr. Robinson refused to give them up. I then made a written demand upon the chairman of the committee for a copy of the papers, and he has not had the courtesy even to reply. The affidavit of Paine contains a good deal of testimony which throws light on methods during and after the election. One day a brother of one of the contestants came to Paine with a paper alleging bribery and offering him \$50 to sign. At that W. Hall arose before the committee and said that he had a large number of promises for his vote, and among other things B. B. Mitchell's name as a briber. Mr. Mitchell, who is a good democrat, denies ever having communicated on the subject with B. B. Chapman knew he was defeated when he got in front of the ballot box and held his fist in Frank Littlefield's face and used profane language. He became so wild that the town sergeant had to remove him so that the voting could go on.

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WASHINGTON MATTERS.

President Harrison and Senator Quay, of Ohio, between them made the movement against the Civil Service Law likely to be productive of good—Senator Chandler on the Navy—The New Rules—The Contest in the Election Cases—Various Matters of Interest.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1890.

The President has created almost a panic in the ranks of the gossips, who have for months been ringing the changes on all sorts of ridiculous stories about the ill-feeling existing between himself and Senator Quay, by having Senator and Mrs. Harrison in a quiet family dinner at the White House. The invitation and its acceptance show the pleasant relations existing between the two men as scarcely anything else would have done.

The agitation against the civil service law seems to have opened the eyes of the Commission to the desirability of making their examinations more practical. One of the latest reforms is that applicants for letter carriers' places shall be examined upon the speed and accuracy with which they can read addresses on mail matter, instead of upon United States geography. By the way, the House committee on Reform in the civil service today decided to make a favorable report on Representative Everts' resolution authorizing a Congressional investigation of certain charges against the Civil Service Commission.

Senator Chandler seems to have known what he was about when he offered his resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the existence among Naval officers of an organization formed to influence Congressional legislation. The Naval court of inquiry appointed by Secretary Tracy has brought out the fact that there are two such organizations. But it is safe to consider them as already disbanded.

Mrs. Harrison held her first public audience at the White House Saturday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. Lodge and Mrs. Clark, wife of the popular Assistant Post-master General. The House Ways and Means committee is making good progress on the tariff bill, and is certain to have it ready to report in February.

The democrats are trying to make it appear that the new schedule of rules by which the House is to be governed is being prepared solely by Speaker Reed without any conference with the other members of the committee on Rules. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Reed only submitted a memorandum to the committee containing his ideas on the subject, and at several meetings Ex-Speaker Carlisle's suggestions have been adopted by the republican members, all of which shows that the rules when completed will not be the work of one man alone. The discovery of a shortage in the accounts of a number of receivers of public moneys in various places has suggested to Secretary Noble the advisability of making a radical change in the present system of keeping accounts with those officials, and he has requested Secretary Window to designate an expert from the Treasury department to perfect a new system.

The House Committee on the World's Fair is in an apparent dead-lock; the Senate Committee is doing nothing, and nothing is flying.

Senator Ingalls has been compelled to devote a considerable portion of his time since his Tuesday to receiving delegations of colored men sent to thank him for his speech on the race question. He has also received hundreds of letters conveying thanks.

The House Committee on Elections having reported in favor of contesting the result of West Virginia, will endeavor to call the case up in the House for final action Wednesday, but it is not probable that it will succeed, as the democratic party have threatened to use dilatory tactics to prevent any contested election case being acted upon until after the rules shall have been adopted.

The House since the passage of the Oklahoma town-site bill has devoted the most of its time to a very dry discussion of Representative McKinley's administrative customs bill—a measure to correct certain abuses in the collection of customs.

When the Samoan treaty and the instructions of the State department to the Commissioners of the United States were made public several days ago, it was discovered that they were vertebrate "cheat-sheets," the newspapers having given the public the substance of them many months ago.

The nominations of a big batch of Census Supervisors have been sent to the Senate, and more are expected this week. Superintendent Potter says they have all been decided upon, and that the nominations will be sent in as fast as his office can get the papers to the President for his approval.

The four Senators from Montana are now all here and their credentials are in the hands of the Senate committee on Elections. Pending a decision they have all been granted the privilege of the door.

The Connecticut farmers have opened a bitter campaign against orange-groves, and the dairymen are expected to join in the warfare. They propose to have prohibitory legislation, to drive the fraudulent stuff from the state once and for all.

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Farm and Family

The Cost of Poor Roads.

Here is a little item, received from a correspondent, that may serve to illustrate in a very small way the cost of poor roads: "On account of the bad condition of the roads, potatoes have advanced at Vergennes to sixty-five cents per bushel." Another correspondent wrote us the other day that farmers could not afford to take their milk to the creamery in their teams because of the trouble and time necessary in order to carry it over the muddy roads to the creamery, the farmers finding it more profitable to feed sweet milk to stock than attempt its transportation. When the people can be made to understand that it actually costs more in time and money to travel over a poor road than it does to travel over a good one they will be less inclined to begrudge the first expense of good roads, and what is of more importance still, will be willing and anxious to put the business of road making into the hands of intelligent men who understand the business. Poor roads are the expensive things that curse a country district.—[Burlington Free Press.]

Care of Wagons.

Wagons should be kept well greased. Grease is cheaper than household oil, and as the roads in the winter season do not always permit of the use of light wagons, the draft on the horses should be kept at the minimum point, and greasing the axles will largely contribute to lessen the wear and tear of the wagons as well as the labor of the horses.

When spokes and felloes shrink and wagon tires become loose, it is the custom to have the tires reset, at the usual expense of fifty cents each. It is far cheaper and better for the wheels to be reset at the minimum point, and greasing the axles will largely contribute to lessen the wear and tear of the wagons as well as the labor of the horses.

The best way to apply salt to land is to mix it with the lime or ashes, one bushel of salt to ten of the lime or ashes being the proper proportion. It renders the lime more soluble, due to electrical action.

Cornhusks make excellent material for mucksocks, if properly prepared, which can be done during the winter, at times when storms prevent other work; but it is doubtful if it will pay for the labor bestowed.

When a flock of hens do not lay, the best plan is to pick out the ones that are laying and sell the others. It is sometimes the case that there are too many of them together. A few hens well kept will produce more eggs proportionately, than a large number.

Every farm should have a few grape vines. They serve as arbors or shade, and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grape vines are grown along the fences, and the fowls will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

In Ohio the walking gait of horses is encouraged. At the state fair a walking match was arranged, the time for four-ninths of a mile varying from 4.10 to 4.15. Each horse drew half a ton of coal. It is worthy of being a part of the programme at all fairs, as the walking gait deserves more attention than it has received.

Make a note of things not yet attended to. Hundreds of little things about every farm need attention. Each one of these considered alone is of small importance, but when aggregated they make a large total. Make notes of these things as you pass about, and don't fail to make frequent reference to your memorandum book.

The personal qualities of the animals to be used in breeding are more important than those of their ancestors; the qualities of parents more important than grandparents, and vastly more important than those of any more remote ancestors. The offspring resembles the parent much more frequently than it does some more remote ancestor.

If the butter is thoroughly worked to remove all the white flakes of casein it will need much less salt. It is the impurities of butter, and especially its exposure to air, that cause its quick decay.

The public taste of late years requires much less salt in butter than it used to do, and to make little salt essential necessitates all the greater care for the buttermaker. OverSalting is therefore presumptive evidence that salt has been added to cover defects arising from ignorance, laziness and general want of cleanliness.

Manure and Coal Ashes.

The recent experiment as to the value of coal ashes for sandy soil reads very curiously to one who closely examined it. The experimenter applied about twenty loads of coal ashes to two acres, and afterwards, "with a light dressing of manure," secured a good crop of clover where clover never grew before. In this case to what is the success due to the ashes or the manure? If part of the land had been treated with only one of the applications it would have been a test. As it is, most farmers will believe the credit due to the manure, whose value they know, rather than to the coal ashes. The potash in wood ashes is valuable for sandy soil, and on very light sand even coal ashes may be beneficial in preventing the soil from blowing away.—Am. Cultivator.

Girding Grape Vines.

At the suggestion of Prof. Maynard, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Dr. Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg, girdled one of the two bearing arms of each of sixty Concord grape vines on the 3d of July last, taking out a ring of bark half an inch long near the trunk of the vine. As a result the grapes on these arms showed color six days before those on the opposite half. They were fit for market September 2d, or some ten days in advance of the others, and the berries were much larger and sweeter. The gain in earliness makes a great difference in the price of the fruit, and later varieties could be grown when thus treated which would not ripen if left to themselves. The grapes are larger and more attractive, and this would counterbalance the softness of the berries, a condition which the girdling seems to cause.

Profits of Dairying.

While the production of meat is an expensive method of human food, that of milk, butter and cheese is as good a way for getting the greatest amount from the land as is most kinds of grain growing. A good cow will, from an acre yield more, both in food and money, than can be made in any other way. In Prof. Henry's experiments an acre of corn produced sufficient grain to make 600 pounds of milk, or 324

pounds of butter, and in the same crop enough stalks to make 232 pounds of milk, or 115 pounds of butter. With the best cows, therefore, an acre of land may be made to produce more of salable product than by selling the grain. The cow also helps to keep up the fertility of the soil by furnishing manure. If only the latter is sold there is left a large amount of skin-milk, which may be fed to hogs, and thus give additional manure and also great profit.—[Cultivator.]

Household Hints.

Put dishes, tumblers and other glass articles into a kettle, cover them entirely with cold water, and put the kettle where it will soon boil. When it has boiled a few minutes, set it aside covered close. When the water is cold take out the glass. This process will harden the articles so that they will not be easily broken.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. Saturate the spots as often as necessary, and wash out in soapuds.

Fish girdlings should be secured with bath-brick powder or whiting every time they are used, in order to keep them perfectly smooth and clean; otherwise they will torment the cook by sticking and tearing the fish. When there is no special fish-girdling, the ordinary broilie must be secured smooth and clean, both before and after using it, to prevent sticking and destroy any remaining odor or flavor which the fish might communicate to meat or poultry birds.

When the glass globes of chandeliers have become smoked and grimy, soak them in hot water to which a little salt soda has been added. Then put some ammonia into hot water, enter the globes and scrub briskly with a stiff brush. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.

Ready-made clothing, whether upper or under garments, should have all the buttons sewed on more securely before they are worn. Those on undergarments are usually held by a "stitch and a promise," and they are lost the first time they are laundered. Those on children's suits are difficult to match, and a new suit soon loses its match, if fastened with odd buttons.

COOKERY.—Put a pint of milk and a half a cup of sugar in a double boiler, and when it boils, thicken with two heaping tablespoonsfuls of cornstarch in a little cold milk; let it cook a few minutes, remove from the stove and beat in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour this into the dish you wish to serve over it made of one pint of milk and a half cup of sugar, and when this boils add the yolks of the eggs and one teaspoon of vanilla, the whole to be eaten cold.

Crabets in plain crochet stitch 32 rows of pink, then tie in the blue and crochet a scallop all around of both colors. Leave the top open. Make a bag of white chenille, just the size to slip in the crocheted cover, fill with Lubin's baby powder and tie it up like a flour bag by running in a pink ribbon. It is very much nicer than a powder puff and much prettier.

Browning's Energy.

The energy of action in Browning's work has also counted for much in the appeal to life contemporaries. Energy appeals at all times, but in a century remarkable for its vigor, in ceaseless unrest, seeking outlets for its life in every direction, excited by its more constant and direct consciousness of its daily life throughout the world and also better equipped with the history of the past and with-reaching philanthropy and sympathy, a poet who infuses his work with vitality and seems to prize it for its own sake breathes the air of the times. It is said that the purest artistic pleasure lies in contemplation; in action there is pleasure of another kind, more strenuous. A poet who sets for the energy of life appeals to this latter sensibility, aroused through sympathy with the doing of a deed, rather than to the former, which devolves disinterestedness and disengagement of the mind. Browning himself, in many explanatory verses, sets forth his claim to the virtue of strength; he is even prating for its own sake, in the vein of Carlyle; he likes to exhibit in others at its highest pitch. Our own age sympathizes with this spirit, and finds it more native to itself than the mood of contemplation, which is the condition of a more ideal art. Browning, however, has reinforced this powerful attraction by presenting life, not only with great vital force, but upon the broadest scale. He works in the whole field of history, brings his reading in forgotten books to bear, and crowds the stage with a marvelously diverse gathering of great and obscure men, of artists and musicians, of Jew, Arab and Greek, of real and imaginary characters; and that he has satisfied the intelligent curiosity of his readers, playing on the past of the race's history, and seeking to reconstruct it. He has dealt with the life of man in this varied way, in all ages in all moods of the mind, and has added to his observation a mass of reflection which keeps envy itself alive and supports it. He is possibly as much obliged to the intellect of his readers, to their appetite for knowledge, as to their poetical sense, in a large portion of his writings.—[Fleming Atlanta.]

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—Cream one quarter of a pound of butter with half a cup of batter; add half a cup of hot, not scalded, milk; beat one egg and pour on top, flavoring to taste.

HONEY CAKES.—Beat to a cream a quarter of a pound of butter, then add gradually to it a pint of strained honey. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of baking soda in two tablespoomfuls of vinegar, add this to the mixture, and then stir in sufficient sifted flour to make a stiff paste. Work until perfectly smooth, roll out a half-inch thick, cut into cakes and bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes. Watch carefully, as they burn easily.

COOKERY.—Put a pint of milk and a half a cup of sugar in a double boiler, and when it boils, thicken with two heaping tablespoomfuls of cornstarch in a little cold milk; let it cook a few minutes, remove from the stove and beat in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour this into the dish you wish to serve over it made of one pint of milk and a half cup of sugar, and when this boils add the yolks of the eggs and one teaspoon of vanilla, the whole to be eaten cold.

Household Fancy Work.

HINTS ON DRAPERY.

This subject is of interest to every housewife, but being exhaustless and within the limited space necessary, it is impossible to do more than touch upon a few of the materials in general use, but, perhaps, fully enough to start anyone interested in home decorative work to thinking further for themselves in this dainty and interesting branch.

In the arrangement of the draperies themselves, no more the plain and simple folds of raw, heavy silk, from pole to pole, but something of silk and drapery in the folds and frills of the design.

There is a wide selection in materials. Among the prettiest of the inexpensive muslins are those of a cream ground with fear do lis in old pink, blue, yellow, etc. India silks are extremely popular, beautiful in design, light and silky in material, and have the added merit of being low in price. They are very pretty for the lower sash of a window.

It is surprising how very popular curtains reaching to the window sill are. They may be made of muslins, silks or net lace, looped back about half-way down the window with cord and tassels to match, or tener than with ribbon. Long curtains are used with these if one likes.

Cretions are desirable where finer goods are not necessary. Brocatelle is a heavy, rich material, all silk. One very elegant set of curtains is gobelin blue with gold design, lined with gold satin.

For a low-priced and attractive drapery grandmama stripes is much used and liked. This goods comes in a plain gold ground, with quite narrow stripes of rich colors running through it. Deep fringe made to match the colors in the curtains are made in different widths, in silks, wools and cottons.

Well-chosen draperies are the making of a room. A simple room with effective draperies will present a much more easy and pleasant appearance than a much more elegant room without draperies.

A Tree That Yields Milk.

The cow tree, that botanical curiosity of South America, grows on the broad, barren plains of Venezuela, where it would be next to impossible to find food to slack one's thirst were it not for this wise providence of nature.

The sap of the cow tree, as its name implies, resembles milk, both in looks and taste. A slight balsamic taste has been imported by some naturalists who have drunk of the strange liquid; otherwise it was said to have the flavor of rich cream and to be very wholesome and nourishing.

The tree itself frequently attains a height of 100 to 125 feet, it being not unusual to see a trunk of this species seventy to eighty feet, perfectly smooth and without a limb. A hole bored into or a wound made in the bark of this wonderful tree is almost immediately filled with a latex-like fluid, which continues to flow for some days, or until it coagulates at the mouth of the wound and forms a waxy mass, which stops further flow.

Himboldt, the first to give a scientific description of the baobab tree of Africa, was the first to tell of the wonders of the cow tree, as it was called in his time.—St. Louis Republic.

A woman writes a column to a Boston paper on the subject, "How to Treat a Pretty Mouth." A man would have thoroughly exhausted the subject in two words.

"Purity—Strength—Perfection."

A pair of infant's shoes, filled with curled hair, with pretty crocheted cover, and held together by tiny bows of narrow satin ribbon, make a nice re-lief for hat and hair pins.

No matter how pretty a bracket or the ornament which it supports, it can almost always be improved by an attractive seal. If the reader possesses a pretty silk handkerchief which is new and fresh, it can be converted into a "thing of beauty" by sewing plush or gilded ornaments across two sides, and stitching it in a little one side of the center, so that one end will be longer than the other. Conceal the stitching with a bow of ribbon that harmonizes well with the handkerchief. Drape the corner of the scarf over one corner of a bracket and see how pretty it looks.

Take three tiny bags, 24 inches wide and four inches long, of different colors, put a draw-string through the three so that they will pull up as one bag. Use them for spoons of thread or silk. They are called Yum Yum bags.

An exceedingly pretty adjunct to a toilet table is a little bag crocheted of two colors of knitting silk; for instance, pale blue and pink. Set up 64 stitches in the chain for the length of the bag.

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Not a Pimple on Baby.

Baby one year old, and with Eczema.

Baby all gone, Scalp covered with eruptions.

Cured by Cuticura. Hair open-

and not a pimple on him.

I am not so confident in praise of the COT-

TRELL SOUP, as my boy, when one year old,

was soiled with Eczema that he lost all of

his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions,

which the doctor said was scalding, and

that his hair had never grown again, nev-

er, since he had lost it. I am

not happy to say with the most perfect suc-

cess. His hair has sprouted and there is

not a pimple on him. I recommend the COT-

TRELL SOUP, to all who have babies, and

babies, and children, and tell that every

where there is an afflicted child, will thank

me for so doing.

Mrs. M. E. WOODSTOCK, Newbury, Me.

For her Cure for Eczema.

I extend to you the thanks of one of

my patients, a woman, who, after using

the COT TRELL SOUP, of so many, a few, eight

years ago. He was soiled, he was treated, but

he had to go to a doctor, and he was

treated, but he was not cured.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,

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We have been selling our COT TRELL SOUP

for years and have the first compliment

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